THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 11. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1850. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE Bremen Ship *PAULINE*, Captain Stelljes, will have immediate despatch for Hongkong and Whampoa, if sufficient freight offers. For freight or passage apply to

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 11th October, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *EMMA COLVIN*, will be despatched from this, on an early day, after the 21st proximo. For freight apply to the undersigned.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1850.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £500,000.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.

Edinburgh, 1 George Street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq., Accountant
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.

William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.

Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.

Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of Life Assurance; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Vict. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for Assurance, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application. *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.
HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	„ 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hongkong.

MACVICAR & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of the late Edwards Whipple Bates, in our firm ceased on the 30th September last,

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 7th October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. David Olyphant King, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE
TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

JUST received ex *Favourite*, a fine collection of OILMAN'S STORES, Shipped by Heaton, Lime Street, London, and for sale by the undersigned, consisting of—

Oilman's Stores.

Assorted PICKLES in Quarts.
Best White Wine VINEGAR do.
Durham MUSTARD, 1lb. and ½lb.,
SAUCES Assorted in Pints.
Salad OIL.
CHILI VINEGAR in Pints.
TARRAGON in Pints.
ANCHOVY Paste.
BLOATER do.
PATE AU DIABLE do.
French MUSTARD
SARDINES.
Bottled FRUITS Assorted.
JAMS 3lb. Jars Assorted.
BUTTER 28lb. and 15lb. Kegs.
Cheddar CHEESE.
Wiltshire BACON in Tins.
Fine York HAMS.
Smoked TONGUES.

Clothings, &c.

MERINO SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS.
COTTON SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS.
WORSTED SOCKS.
Do. STOCKINGS.
White COTTON SOCKS.
Do. COMFORTERS.
FLANNELS per Yard.
TROWSERS.
WAISTCOATINGS.
GLOVES.
Shirt BUTTONS.
BONNETS.
RIBBONS.
Stay LACES.
Do. TAPES.
BLANKETS 9-4 and 12-4.
COUNTERPANES.
Wellington BOOTS.
Do. SHOES.

Stationery, &c.

English Account BOOKS.
Do. Memorandum do.
Office INK STANDS.
Do. PENKNIVES.
GLASS INK STANDS.
Superior STEEL PENS.
Black Lead PENCILS.
Red Lead do.
Red TAPES.
PENS.
QUILLS.
BLOTTING PAPER.
FOOLSCAP PAPER.
POST LETTER do.
Japan INKS.
A large assortment of PENKNIVES.
Do. SCISSARS.

Sundries.

CROCKERY-WARE.
GLASSWARE.
SOLAR LAMPS.
Reading do.
Hall do.
CANDLESTICKS with Shades.
LAMP GLASSES.
Cotton WICKS.
Gentlemen's LANTERNS.
Dark do.
Nursery LAMPS.
COCOA-NUT OIL per Pecul.
SPERM OIL 2 dollars per Gallon or 6 bottles.
Do. CANDLES.
Best Pale Yellow SOAPS.
Windsor do.
SPLIT PEAS 10lb. per dollar.
PEARL BARLEY 8lb. do.
Real Scotch OATMEAL.
COFFEE 8lb. per dollar.
CURRANTS in Jars at 3 dollars.
BUTTER by single Pound, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 3rd October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Favourite* and on Sale by the Undersigned the following OILMAN'S and SHIP CHANDLERS, STORES.

Oilman's Stores.

PICKLES Assorted in Pints.
Do. Hot Imperial do.
White Wine VINEGAR do.
Raspberry VINEGAR in ½ do.
Salad OIL do.
French OLIVES do.
French CAPERS do.
Mushroom KETCHUP do.
Walnut do. do.
SAUCES Assorted do.
Bottled FRUITS in Quarts.
JAMS and JELLIES in Jars.
MUSTARD, Superior in ½ Pints.
DRIED HERBS Assorted in Pints.
Red HERRINGS in Tins.
Fresh SALMON do.
CARROTS do.
OYSTERS do.
SARDINES do.
PEARL BARLEY in 6lb. Tins.
OATMEAL Scotch do.
Muscatel RAISINS in ½ Boxes.
Turkey FIGS do.
MACCARONI, Italian in 4lb. Cans.
VERMECELLI do.
ANCHOVY Paste in Pots.
HERRING do. do.
CHOCOLATE do. in ½lb. Tins.
COCOA do. do.
MILK CONCENTRATED in ½ Pints.
CURRANTS in 14lb. Jars.
Lochfine HERRINGS in ½lb. Jars.
Salted SALMON do.
COD FISH, High Dried.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
BACON Smoked, Wiltshire.
COD SOUNDS.
OX TONGUES, Pickled.
TRIPE, Pickled.
HAMS Smoked.

Ship Chandler's Stores.

Best Stockholm TAR.
Do. do. PITCH.
Do. ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Black do.
COAL TAR Refined.
PAINT, Stone Colored.
Do. Black.
Do. Red Venetian.
Do. Blue.
Do. Yellow.
Do. Green.
Do. White.
PAINT OIL, Boiled.
COPPER NAILS ¾, 1, 1¼, Inches.
Do. SHEATHING, 18 Oz.
Europe ROPE, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 Inches.
SPUNYARN, 2 Yarn.
TARRED MARLINE.
SEAMING TWINE.
ROPING do.
Double LOG LINES.
MOORING SWIVELS.
SAIL THIMBLES.,
Do. HOOKS.
PUMP TACKS.
Ship's COPPER PUMPS, Brass Joints.
Do. WOOD do.
TIN DIPPERS.
Ship's SCRAPERS, Socket Handled.
PAINT CLAMPS.
DECK do.
TAR BRUSHES, Short.
PAINT BRUSHES, Assorted.
SAIL NEEDLES.
PALMS.
TURPENTINE.
SINGLE BLOCKS, Engine Turned, Iron Pins, 5 to 10 Inches.
DOUBLE BLOCKS do. do.

Wines and Spirits.

Superior Old Pale SHERRY, in 3 Doz. Cases.
Do. Old PORT do.
Do. CLARET do.
Do. HOCK do.
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.
Do. Old MADEIRA.
Devonshire CIDER.
Superior Old MARSALA.
Do. Islay WHISKY.
Do. Old COGNIAC in Cases.
Do. Pale BRANDY.

The above WINES, selected by one of the first Houses in London, and warranted of first quality.

Sundries.

A Fine Assortment of Stout BOOTS and SHOES.
Spring Table BELLS.
Patent Coffee POTS.
Do. CORK SCREWS.
Wine CORKS, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd October, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Ex *Countess of Seafield.*

SUPERIOR Stockholm TAR in Barrels.
Do. do. PITCH in do.
Refined COAL TAR in Barrels.
Spirits of TURPENTINE in Cans of 5 gallons each.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE in Cask. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

EX *Favourite* the following.
JACCONET, MUSLIN Plain and figured.
BALZOREEN and Print Dresses.
Ladies COTTON HOSE.
DOESKINS and Black CASSEMIRE.
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 11th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

M. D. REMI.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Leoville.*
„ *Chateau Latour.*
„ *Chateau Margot.*

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

(*Price One Guinea.*)

A DIGEST and INDEX of all the ORDINANCES of the Hongkong Government, (Consular as well as Colonial). The Regulations of the Consular Ports, are bound up in the same Volume.

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 2nd September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six month's sight, drawn under confirmed credits, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and Sill's BUTTER.

Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co's
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

HOUSES.

PROPERTY TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LOTS Nos. 40, 43, and 77, the Property of Messrs. A. & C. Emerson, together with the two Cottages thereon, situated a little to the westward of H. B. M.'s Consulate, may be rented or purchased on moderate terms. A Lot, or portion of a lot may be obtained, if required. Apply to,

ROBERT POWELL SAUL.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

AN experienced BOOK-KEEPER (German) wants a Situation. Letters addressed R. H., and sent to the *North-China Herald* Office, will be forwarded to him per first vessel for the South.

Shanghae, 24th September, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

During the Week ending 10th October, 1850.

The last week has passed by, with a sky almost unclouded and a temperature fully warmer than the corresponding week last year. Almost the whole of the paddy is now cut and much of it already thrashed and stored.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, and OMBROMETER.

September.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
4	F.	30.21	30.41	72.5	67.	E. to E.S.E.	N.W. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
5	S.	30.17	30.44	73.	68.	E.S.E.	N. to E.	0.00	0.00
6	S.	30.10	30.37	72.	68.	N.E.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
7	M.	30.05	30.32	73.	68.	N.W.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
8	Tu.	30.11	30.36	73.	70.5	N.	W. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
9	W.	30.18	30.45	75.5	71.5	S.E. to E.S.E.	E.S.E. to E.	0.00	0.00
10	Th.	30.29	30.41	74.5	71.5	S.E.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.00

Shanghae, 10th October, 1850.

Chinese Tariff of 1786,* (*Continued from No. 10.*)

SCALE OF DUTIES.

Salted, Tasty Articles, &c.

		Taels.	*Mace.*	*Candareen.*	*Cash.*
Salted Pork,	every 100 catties	0	0	4	0
Prawn Skins, fresh and salted Crabs,	„ 100 „	0	0	2	0
'Khuh' Fish and small Cha-fish,	„ 100 „	0	0	1	5
'Shuy Chih,'	„ 100 „	0	0	0	8
'Heang-tean' and Tsze-tshaé,	„ 100 „	0	2	0	0
Wooden Fungus and Hwang-hwa Ching-tshaé,	„ 100 „	0	1	2	0
White Sea Weed and Kwei Khuh-tshaé,	„ 100 „	0	0	8	0
Dried young Bamboos,	„ 100 „	0	0	6	0
Pepper,	„ 100 „	0	8	0	0
Pih-kin-lo-phé, fresh Vegetables and pickled Melons,	„ 100 „	0	0	4	0
The T'heen-muh and other celebrated Bamboos,	„ basket	0	0	2	0
Shan-yo, or San-yak, Cucumbers, Heang-tan and Tsze-koo,	„ 100 catties	0	0	1	0
Star Anniseed,	„ 100 „	0	2	0	0
Oils of Hempseed, Beans and Tea plant,	„ 100 „	0	0	8	0
Soy,	„ 100 „	0	0	4	0
'Loohea' and salted Frogs,	„ 100 „	0	0	1	5
Fresh Ginger,	„ 100 „	0	0	1	0

Nuts, Kernels, Stone Fruit, &c.

Sweet Grapes, sour Grapes, fir Crabs, Olives, Kernels of the Peach stone, Chestnuts, Orange cakes,	every 100 catties	0	1	0	0
Yuen-yèn and Litchi,	„ 100 „	0	0	9	0
Preserved Fruits,	„ 100 „	0	0	8	0
Nasturtiums and Olive Kernels	„ 100 „	0	0	6	0
Fruit of the water lily, dried Prunes, Tseèn-tsze, and Shè-ping,	„ 100 „	0	0	5	0
Chestnuts and Melon seeds	„ 100 „	0	0	4	0
'Ling-mè,' dried Arbutus, Peach stones, and Dates,	„ 100 „	0	0	3	0
'Pih-keo,' Pears, Oranges, Pomegranates, Muh-kwa or Papaya, Citrons and Heang-yuen,	„ 100 „	0	0	2	0
Shûy-kwó, and 'Fung-ling,'	„ 100 „	0	0	1	0
'Seen-ling,'	„ 100 „	0	0	0	5
Sugar Candy,	„ 100 „	0	1	2	0
White Sugar,	„ 100 „	0	1	0	0
Black dirty Sugar,	„ 100 „	0	0	3	0
Molasses or Sugar Water,	„ 100 „	0	0	1	0
Honey,	„ 100 „	0	1	0	0

Silks, Satins, Thread, Cotton Cloths, &c.

'Yu-maou' or Camlets,	every chang	2	0	0	0
Long Ells (t. of silk),	„ „	0	1	2	0
Scarlet Satin, Mong and Choy Satin,	„ piece	0	1	2	0
The best Satins, and figured Satins,	„ „	0	0	8	0
Japanese Satins,	„ „	0	0	7	0
Medium quality Satins and 'Mun' Satins,	„ „	0	0	6	0
The "Loo," (Shense) Satin,	„ „	0	0	4	0
The Lew embroidered work,	„ „	0	0	7	0
Next best do. do.	„ „	0	0	0	0
Medium do. do.	„ „	0	0	4	0
'Gnew Lang-chow,'	„ „	0	2	5	0
Sze-yang (western nations) Chow,	„ „	0	1	0	0
Seen-chow,	„ „	0	0	8	0
Scarlet Crape and 'Keen-chow,'	„ „	0	0	5	0
Fong-chow (twilled), figured ditto, and Ning-chow,	„ „	0	0	4	0
Flowered twilled silk, and middling quality Crape,	„ „	0	0	3	0
Figured coarse 'Chow,'	„ „	0	0	2	0
Too (or local) Chow,	„ „	0	0	1	0

(*To be continued.*)

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† 1876 was inserted in our last by mistake.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 12th OCTOBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

BIRTH:—On the 9th instant, the wife of William Lockhart, Esq., of a son.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Erratum.—By an error of the press, the Chinese Tariff of **1786** was made to appear 1876.

Scrutator No. 2 will appear in our next.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th July	Sydney,	14th June
Calcutta,	8th Aug.	Amoy,	12th Sept.
Bombay,	19th Aug.	Hongkong,	24th Sept.
Madras,	9th Aug.	Ningpo,	10th Sept.
Singapore,	6th Sept.	New York,	10th July
Penang,	31st Aug.	San Francisco,	1st Aug.
Batavia,	—th Aug.	Sdwich. Islands,	28th Aug.
Manila,	2nd Sept.		

◆

The Russian Ship *Shelikoff*, which has been lying at Woosung upwards of a month, is the second vessel of the same nation, which has arrived at this port, in the expectation of opening a maritime trade between Russia and China.

Captain Lindenberg visited our port last year for the same object, but it would appear, that the negotiations, he understood his Government had opened with that of Pekin, for the admission of Russian vessels, at the five Ports, on the same terms as other nations, are yet incomplete and therefore the Taoutae, refused permission to Captain Lindenberg, to enter his vessel at the Custom house.

We understand she brought a valuable cargo of Furs from Sitka (N.W. Coast of America,) which was to be exchanged for Teas. How absurdly does the exclusive spirit of the Government restrict the resources of this Empire, when by a more liberal interchange of commodities, the best products and valuable manufactures of other countries, might be availed of by its teeming myriads, in exchange for the equally valuable products and manufactures of this country, thereby, mutually benefiting unknown multitudes of the human race. We quite agree with a writer in a London paper that—

> "China will not always be allowed to remain in the stunted and stagnant state in which she has been held for centuries. Events are proving too great and too rapid in their march, even for Chinese prejudice and obstinacy to resist. The day seems to be approaching when the all but hermetically sealed interior of that vast empire, as well as of the rich and populous islands of Japan, will be laid bare to the scrutiny of the European and American mind, and to the influence of European and American trade. The discovery of the rich treasures of California has already operated to some extent upon the sluggish nature of the Chinese. Some hundreds of them have found their way to the "diggings," and are said to be among the most ardent of the immigrants—a proof that even they are not so utterly self-sufficient and "self-contained" as to be able to resist those golden attractions which exercise such powerful sway over other people."—*Illustrated London Times.*

By the articles of the last treaty between China and Russia concluded in 1727, there is nothing said about the maritime trade of the two countries. We cannot understand, therefore, how the overland treaty can in any way affect the right of trading with China by Sea, since Sir Henry Pottinger stipulated for and a treaty was ratified, opening the five Ports, to all nations. If such be the true reading of the words, as we believe, it is childish to argue that, because Russia has a treaty regulating her overland trade, she is not entitled to the full advantages granted to all nations, either she must be excluded by a separate treaty *forbidding* her trading with China by *Sea*, or she in common with other nations, must be fully entitled to avail of the same privileges as they are, and we are greatly surprised, that a powerful and wealthy nation as she is, does not demand the ratification of the treaty in her case, which was accorded to her neighbours; there must be something very rotten in the State, when a great country like Russia, ruled over by a powerful and intelligent sovereign of unlimited sway, with ample means in his own hands, neglects to insist on obtaining equal commercial advantages with other countries, less powerful and of much inferior extent with herself.

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We are glad to find, that a public monument is to be erected to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, which will do honour to the nation, in whose Parliament he so long and so honorably laboured.

When spontaneously offered, as this work will be, as an offering of a people's gratitude for the many benefits conferred by the wise administration of a public servant, during a whole life, it is pleasing to reflect, that his mourning family will feel consoled in no small degree, by the sympathy and kindly feeling evinced by their fellow countrymen, neighbours, and friends; his admirers will be gratified at perceiving how well his meritorious services have been appreciated by the public at large—his enemies—if such there be—to a man so distinguished by his talents in the senate, so beloved by his tenantry, and so esteemed by all, who can value genuine worth and integrity, must feel abashed by the universal voice of applause and admiration which has been loud in his praise. We have but to name the various labours upon which he was engaged during his long career in parliament, in order to substantiate his full title to the panegyrics which have been profusely showered upon his memory from all quarters, foreign as well as domestic. In 1817 he organised the Constabulary force in Ireland, which tended greatly to pacificate that country. His next great labour was in the Bullion Committee of 1819, and on the currency question, which has been the source of fruitful discussion, as to its effects upon the commerce of the country, ever since. In 1826 he passed through Parliament, acts for the Reform of the Criminal Law, a most laborious work, upon which he had been long engaged, which alone was, sufficient to immortalize his memory, we forget the number of old statutes thereby repealed, many of them indeed obsolete, but which might have been revived, at any time, for sinister ends, a vast many were consolidated into a lesser number, and altogether, it was as useful a work, as has fallen to the lot of a single man to effect. Another most important step for the welfare of the community, was the formation of the Metropolitan Police force. In 1829 this measure met with much opposition, but triumphed in the end, and its merits have been fully corroborated and borne out, by its adoption in most of the large cities, and towns of the Kingdom. The same year 1829, Catholic emancipation was carried, leaving every one free to confess the faith he cherished, without pains or penalties for so doing, and to crown his public services, for which he gave up every thing dear to a public man, but honour,—rank as a public leader, and the support of his former adherents, and withdrew in a great measure from public life, was that masterpiece of his whole life, the annihilation of the Corn laws, than which a more mischievous code had never been invented to embarrass the trade of a commercial people.

Opposed as he had been, throughout life, in all his public measures by the whigs, he was nevertheless magnanimous enough to set aside all party feeling, in order to support the men in power, he thought, at that period, best able to carry out the measures most conducive to the public weal, it will be long before we have to testify to the merits of a statesman, who can vie throughout a long public life with Sir Robert Peel.

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CHINESE NOTICES OF ENGLAND.*

In a previous number of our journal we inserted a brief review of the *Seu Sung Lung*, a geographical work, the production of a Fokeen Mandarin. The following extracts from translations of Chinese works will interest our readers, as showing the notions of England and the English, heretofore disseminated in this country.

The Kingdom of the *Ying-keih-le* or English.

"The Kingdom of the *Ying-keih-le* is a dependent or tributary state to *Ho-lan* (Holland.) Their garments and manners in eating and drinking are the same. This Kingdom is rather rich. The males use much cloth and like to drink wine. The females, before marriage bind the waist, being desirous to look slender; their hair hangs in curls on the neck; they use a short garment and petticoats, but dress in a larger cloth when they go out. They take snuff out of boxes made from gold and threads."

"*Ying-keih-le* is a Kingdom composed of three islands; it is in the middle of four Kingdoms, called *Lin-yin*, *Huang-ke*, (the yellow flag, Denmark) *Ho-lan*, and *Fo-lang-se* (France). The great western ocean (Europe) worships the Lord of Heaven; and there are, firstly *She-pan-ya* (Spain) *Poo-keuh-ya* (Portugal), &c. But there are too many Kingdoms to mention them one by one. *Ying-keih-le* is a Kingdom which produces silver, woollen cloths, camlets, *Peih-ké* or English cloth called long ells, glass and other things of this kind."

"In the narrative regarding foreign countries, and forming part of the History of the Ming, the English are called *Yen-go-le*; in the *Hae-kwo-hien-keen-luh*, *Ying-ke-le*, but in the maps the name is now always written *King-keih-le*. In expressing the sound of words we sometimes use different characters. This Kingdom lies to the west of *Gow-lo-pa* (Europe) and was originally a tributary state to *Ho-lan* (Holland); but in course of time it became richer and more powerful than *Ho-lan* and revolted. These Kingdoms are therefore enemies. It is not known at what time the *Ying-keih-le* grasped the country of north *O-mo-le-kea* (America), which is called *Kea-no* (Canada.)

Great *Ying-keih-le* is a Kingdom of *Gow-lo-pa* Europe. In the twelfth year of *Yung-ching* (1735) they (the English) came the first time to Canton for trade. Their country produces wheat, with which they trade to all the neighbouring countries."

The following is an extract from a popular work published in London 1849.*

"Steam-boats now run between Canton and Peking. A Canton paper contains an advertisement of the steamer *King-fa* to leave on the following day. "She carries cows, a surgeon, a band of music, and has rooms elegantly fitted up for cards and opium smoking."!!!

The following is the translation of the Chinese description of the *Nemesis*.

"This war steam-ship is above 300 cubits long, and more than 30 high, in the hull. Iron is employed to make it strong. The hull is painted black, weaver's-shuttle fashion. On each side is a wheel, which by the use of coal-fire is made to revolve as fast as a winning horse. White cloth sails are used to propel the ship when the wind is favourable. At the vessel's head is a marine god; and at the head, stern, and sides are cannon which give it a terrific appearance. Steam vessels are a wonderful invention of foreigners and are calculated to afford delight to many."

It is reported in City of Shanghae that the *Tsung-tuh* of Nanking, the *Foo-tae* of Soochow and the *Taoutae* of Shanghae have all been summoned by the Emperor to Pekin. Such summonses are we understand commonly received with great trepidation, the unhappy mandarin being ignorant whether they portend degradation or promotion. The summons in this instance is said to have some relation to the affairs of the barbarians.

NOTES OF AN EXCURSION TO KEA-HING-FOO, &c.

In the present excursion it is not the writer's intention to give directions as to a similar one being accomplished, so much as a general description of the country and places visited; for there are objections that might be raised, as to the propriety of foreigners visiting districts so far removed from one of the five ports; however as it may prove interesting to some, the writer with no small diffidence, purposes giving his personal experience of an excursion into the interior.

Being desirous of seeing the process of reeling Raw Silk I determined on visiting the Great Mulberry growing country in the adjoining province of Che-kiang; anxious to obtain better information than my smattering of Chinese could collect, I took an Interpreter in addition to my Teacher, also thinking he might be useful in case it should prove my misfortune to come into collision with the native authorities. That I might not be inconvenienced by being cooped up in a boat for some time, and that I might take walking excercise without being annoyed by the country people, I adopted the Chinese costume, and also took two boats with a supply of provisions in each, in case one got into any scrape I had the other to retreat to.

The first portion of my journey was over the same track as that in my previous excursion hence to Chapoo, until arriving at a little beyond Sung-kiang; the boats then struck into a creek leading west to Foong-kiang a town on the borders of this province. On my return I nearly met with some trouble in this neighbourhood in rather a laughable manner: the boats being detained by an adverse tide, a small crowd collected presently the Te-pou of a village near with some friends were attracted to the boats, I invited them to enter supplied some fruit, &c., and at last presented one with a bottle of Eau de Cologne, described its use as a scent and also as a cooling application to the head when troubled with head-ache; one of my visitors put a considerable quantity on his bald pate, some soon found its way into his eyes; his terror and the fear of treachery evinced by himself and friends when the smarting sensation took place was luedicrous in the extreme, contrasted with the studied politeness previously exhibited. I detained them against their will, until the pain had ceased and we fortunately parted good friends, the Eau de Cologne not being refused.

At Foong-kiang the first Mulberries appeared, here as in most of the other districts visited, these trees are grown along the banks of ponds or creeks, in plantations rarely exceeding twenty feet wide, light being considered a great desideratum for the proper cultivation of the leaf; the leaves are not picked off singly, but the small branches are lopped off, so the trees towards the end of the season for rearing the worms, lose the rich and verdant appearance which gives the creeks in the Silk districts at certain times a kind of similarity to some grand water avenue. Before arriving at the town, the canal branches off in four directions, on the western branch is a very handsome temple two stories high, surrounded by smaller joss houses, and some rather fine trees. The creek, after a few short windings, passes the southern end of the town, from this point to Kea-ching-heen there is a good foot path on the banks nearly all the way; the south side of the creek is shaded by long plantations of mulberries, on the opposite side few are to be seen; but I observed the banks quite speckled in many places with the wild strawberry the natives however advised me not to taste them. A very neat stone bridge spans the creek, half way between the two last mentioned towns, this is the first bridge we had to pass under since leaving Shanghae; the effects of the tide are almost lost here. A short distance from this bridge up a creek running towards the south is a hamlet where considerable quantities of Silk are made: on enquiring the prices here and elsewhere on my journey, I found there was a very small margin between their rates, and those ruling in Shanghae. The rates for leaves and the proportion of crops for various seasons, even granting my information to be correct, would hardly prove interesting in a paper of this kind.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Between two and three months ago the subscribers to Trinity Church in general meeting assembled resolved *nem. con.*—

> "That a subscription be immediately entered upon for "the *restoration* of Trinity Church."
>
> "That the Trustees be authorized to collect the new "Subscriptions for *repairing* the Church."
>
> (Vide *North-China Herald* No. 1.)

Upon the strength of this expression of public opinion it would appear that the Trustees have decided on erecting a Church Tower ornamental or otherwise, as may be; the foundations of which are now being laid, and which it is credibly reported will not be completed for a sum far short of Fifteen Hundred Dollars. Convenient though it be to admit of a certain latitude of interpretation in the resolutions of public meetings, the hardiest grammarian would hardly contend that the words "*restoration*" and "*repair*" are capable of a solution such as is here presented; the adding a distinctive feature to the building, entirely changing its architectural appearance and materially increasing its cost.

Rumour may have exaggerated the the amount of this last item; but this in no way modifies the principle of the action. The Architect's Report read at the meeting referred to, estimated the cost of necessary *repairs* at 3,200 dollars; the last published list of Subscriptions showed an aggregate of 4,700 dollars (*N.-C. Herald* No. 9): the margin, I admit, is tempting even to the discretion and inflexibility of Trustees. But are we really in a position to expend money in objects not strictly necessary? was it inevitable that this fortunate surplus should be thrown away 'ere it was well realized? With this in hand the Trustees might have effected valuable improvements in the Church property, improvements which even now can hardly fail to suggest themselves, if not to the managers, at least to the lookers-on. Nay, those who regard a clock and bell as indispensable adjuncts to a place of worship (which I confess my inability to perceive) may admit that they might have been provided for in a much less expensive form. But whether their opinion or its opposite be that of the majority it does not appear that any effort has been made to consult the one or the other.

It may not yet be too late for the Trustees to reconsider their determination or for the Subscribers to do so for them, since the former are properly speaking but the delegates of the latter, entrusted with certain of their means for the execution of certain of their purposes, and hardly justified therefore in wholly independent line of action. Meanwhile to the evil of augmented cost is added the annoyance of additional delay. The Architect on the 22d July, estimated the time required for the restoration of the Church at about four months, which with ten days for preliminary arrangements would make it habitable by the end of November. Every one may satisfy himself by ocular demonstration whether under the enlarged scale of improvement already commenced there is the slightest probability of this prediction being accomplished.

Did the question end here it would be comparatively unimportant. But we want to know more about our Church and its affairs generally. Are the Trustees themselves accurately acquainted with its pecuniary position? and if they are, is any other mortal? It would be useful to be informed precisely how it at present stands, when its heavy debt may be expected to be liquidated, in what position are the interminable negotiations with Her Majesty's Government? what is the amount of its annual income, or whether it has an annual income at all. An annual expenditure we all know it has; and if the Trustees are able to make both ends meet and afford architectural luxuries besides, it would add infinitely to their pictorial effect were we gratified with an assurance of the fact. For who would not gladly view the fiction of an ornamental tower in the light of its worthier climax—a solvent Church? Till then a little scepticism may be excused; and Church antecedents here and elsewhere incline me to believe that no means can yet be spared for ambitious enlargements or dilettante expenditure.

On a calm review of these considerations it may be thought not excessively presumptuous to advance the following points; viz., that in the erection of this Church Tower—

> *First*, The Trustees are commencing an unauthorized act undertaken consequently on their personal responsibility.
>
> *Secondly*, Whether the proceeding be deemed irregular or otherwise, it is highly injudicious, as involving a useless and wasteful expenditure of valuable funds.
>
> *Thirdly*, The remedy is in the hands of the Subscribers themselves, and they have their own supineness to blame if they fail to exercise their prerogative.

Honour to whom honour is due! The Trustees are eminently entitled to the thanks of the community for their successful exertions in procuring the first essentials of regular spiritual instruction and opportunities of public worship; but this should in no wise shield a specific act of apparent mismanagement from its merited question. Both the proceeding noticed and the general position of Church affairs may be susceptible of satisfactory explanation, and if they be, to none will the vindication of those concerned be more sincerely acceptable than to your obedient servant,

A Contributor to the Church Fund.

Shanghae, 8th October, 1850.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

Nos. 83 and 85, Aug. 13th to 17th, 1850.

Decrees and Rescripts.

Yang-yuh-tih, Lieut.-General of *King-chow-foo*, having impeached his immediate superior *Tae-yung* upon various counts, the Emperor ordered *Yutae*, Vice-roy of *Hookwang*, to make an investigation thereon. His Majesty now notices *Yutae's* report, from which it is proved that *Tae-yung* is not guilty of any one of the charges made against him. He therefore commands the accuser *Yung-yuh-tih*, to be handed over to the Board for trial. His Majesty at the same time directs that an enquiry should be instituted into the conduct of the accused General in having allowed his public duties to suffer on account of a private quarrel with his junior *Yung-yuh-tih*.

Ching Yue-tsae, Vice-roy of *Yunnan* and *Kweichow*, having reported the prayer of a General under his jurisdiction for permission to change his name on account of its similarity in sound and tone to that of His Majesty's cognomen, the Emperor in reply commands that such shall not be granted, and adds that for the future He will not require names to be changed on that account.

Yutae, Vice-roy of *Hookwang*, having reported the Sub-prefect of *Gan-luh Foo* for unauthorizedly punishing an inhabitant of that town, and bastinadoeing him to death, the Emperor orders that the Sub-prefect be immediately removed from office, and subjected to a most rigorous trial; and that strict enquiry be made into the true cause of the death of the tortured person. His Majesty likewise directs that severe notice be taken of the conduct of the district magistrate who presided over the inquest, and omitted all mention of any wound or external injury.

Memorials.

Seu Kwang-tsin, Vice-roy of Canton Province, memorialises as follows:—

"Your Minister and his colleagues humbly acknowledge that they have received a Despatch "from the Grand Council of State, communicating Your Gracious Majesty's Pleasure, (which "was made known on the 24th day of the 4th "month of this year,) that, as the Province of "*Kwangse* requires a large subsidy to enable it to "meet the expenditure incurred in quelling the "*Hookwang* rebels, Your Ministers, *Seu Kwang-tsin* and *Ye Ming-chin*, shall at once furnish the "sum of 100,000 taels from the Canton Treasury, "and send it forthwith in the charge of a trusty "officer to *Kwangse*, to be there applied as necessity may require, taking care the same time "to warn the authorities en route to see to its safe "conduct to destination."

"Lately, when Your servants received a similar "Decree to aid *Hoonan* Province with a subsidy "of money, but did not find sufficient funds in the "Provincial Treasury, they came to the determination to hand over for the use of that Province the sum of 200,000 taels out of the maritime "duties for the first quarter of this year, (amounting to 280,000 taels,) then in the hands of the "Superintendent of Customs, and to transmit the

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* The above and following are extracts from translations of the *Hae-kwo-hien-keen-luh*, or "Memoirs concerning the Empires surrounded by the ocean," and the *Tan-chay-hien-keen-luh*.

* Our contributor has not given the title.—Ed. N.-C.H.

"Peking. This was duly reported to Your Majesty, and officers were deputed accordingly to proceed with these two sums to their respective destinations. Receiving just then a letter from the Board of Revenue, quoting Your Majesty's Decree which directs the maritime duties to be forwarded four times a year to Peking, and each instalment to be transmitted punctually at the close of each quarter, in charge of an officer, and therefore requiring the immediate transmission of the instalment at that time due, which was urgently required for the exigencies of the Public service, Your Ministers at once despatched an officer with the 80,000 taels as requested. Subsequently, on the 23rd day of the 4th month, the Governor of *Kwangse* addressed us stating that, as the calls upon the treasury of that Province for military purpose had been very large, and so much had already been expended, he had entreated Your Majesty to direct *Kwangtung* Province to aid *Kwangse* with a subsidy of 100,000 taels. Of this memorial he enclosed a copy. As we did not possess the means of rendering the required assistance, having, as above observed, already sent a large sum to *Hoonan*, and met the pressing demands of the Board of Revenue, and as the instalment of the maritime duties for the second quarter of this year had not become due, we sent him a reply to that effect."

"Were the campaign against the rebels in *Kwangse* likely to be so protracted, as to render it impossible to remove the troops at an early date, there is no doubt that an ample supply of funds should be furnished for the aid of that Province, and Your Ministers would be prepared to hand over the second quarter's duties when they shall become due. But as it appears that the chief of the *Hoonan* rebels has been captured, the troops are withdrawn and measures are now set on foot for the future well-being of the *Kwangse* territory, there is therefore no call for such a subsidy as would be necessary in case of hostilities. The only judicious course seems to be for the Provincial authorities of *Kwangse*, to report the expenditure as it is incurred, and wait for the instructions of the Board as to the funds with which they should meet it; for in the opinion of Your servants, it would be far from right under the circumstances of the case to advance that Province sums from those funds which ought to go to the Metropolitan Board, and thereby delay the transmission of the Canton Provincial Revenue to the Capital of the Empire."

"The officers whom Your servants entrusted with the conduct of the 200,000 taels to *Hoonan*, having returned and reported its safe arrival there, on the 19th and 26th of the 4th month, that Province is now in the possession of that money although further hostilities have ceased. As no very large portion of it is likely to be required, and as *Kwangse* and *Hoonan* have co-operated in the late military movements, and have afforded mutual aid as occasion required, it will therefore be easy for the *Hoonan* Province to furnish the *Kwangse* with the balance that may be unexpended."

"Your servants beg Your Majesty therefore to instruct the Vice-roy of *Hookwang* and the Governor of *Kwangse*, that they should consult together about, and co-operate towards, meeting the necessities of the latter Province, that they need not look for aid from other quarters, and that, should they find their means insufficient, they must report their expenditure to the Board, and await its instructions how to meet it. As regards the second quarterly instalment of maritime duties due from the port of Canton, it shall be despatched to the Metropolis to meet the exigencies of the state, as soon as it shall become due, and the net amount is collected in."

"In the humble opinion of Your Memorialists there ought to be rule and system in public expenditure. Every exigency likely to occur both at the Capital and in the Provinces should be carefully estimated and weighed beforehand, and arrangements made accordingly to meet it in all its contingencies. Where an unforeseen emergency arises, more than usual vigilance should be given to provide for the difficulty, as circumstances permit. And while on the one hand inattention to the call of necessity from without should be avoided, on the other hand special care must be given to keep the fountain head well supplied."

"In reply to Your Majesty's Command to furnish the Province of *Kwangse* with a subsidy in money, Your Ministers make this joint representation, and with all reverence request that they may be permitted as before to forward the amount required to the Board of Revenue." A respectful Memorial.

The *Natchez* from California, which sailed on the 1st August, brought files of Newspapers to the 27th July, from which we have extracted the following items of news.

There were no fewer than 550 Merchant vessels in the Port of San Francisco at the above date.

(From Daily Alta California, July 25.)

The Quickest Trip Yet.—The Eastern press boast of the performance of their steamships, and with good reason, for they can beat the world. With the self same pride in American naval architecture, we can boast of our sailing craft. "Britannia rules the waves!"—rules a fiddle-sticks-end, why she can scarcely rule anything. The ship *Sea Witch*, Captain Fraser, arrived yesterday, in *ninety-seven days* from New York, "all around the Horn." What do you think of that! And only *thirty-eight days* from Valparaiso. She was kept under easy sail all the while, and never tried once. This is the very quickest trip on record, beating the *Samuel Russell*, which was but 109 days, half a month. There is no knowing what the *Sea Witch* could do if she was put to it, and just spread herself once. She is rightly named, for the dashing Red Rover could not begin to touch her, with all the "water witches" that were ever built. The owners, and her officers and crew, may justly be proud of her performance. Her trip excels in speed that made by the Steamship *Carolina*, which made the quickest trip then recorded. Why would it not be a good idea for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to run her in connection with their steamers? As it is a matter of interest, we will give our readers an idea of the build and capacity of this daughter of the tons burthen; length 192 feet, breadth of beam 34 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 20 feet, between decks 8 feet 2 inches. Her main-mast is 83 feet 2 inches long, and 33 inches in diameter at the heel. If any one wishes to see a perfect specimen of naval architecture, we advise him to call aboard and pay his respects to Captain Fraser, and when found "make a note."

Telegraph between England and Russia.—The Emperor of Russia has decided on placing Petersburg in telegraphic communication with Vienna and Berlin, by means of the electric telegraph, which will also pass through Warsaw and Posen. The wires are now being laid down between Berlin and St. Petersburg, and St. Petersburg and the Black Sea. When the continuous line of wire, an important part of which is now being sunk submarinely between Dover and Calais, is completed in connection with the continent, a person in London may hold almost instant communication with another in Russia.

(From Daily Alta California, July 27.)

California Markets St. Francisco.—Friday, *July* 26.—Since our last remarks considerable regularity has been maintained in general—with very considerable business, both at public and private sale. A large cargo of Chile flour having arrived, and more daily expected, has caused a panic in this article; dollars 14 to 14.50 may be considered about the market price, with no disposition to buy except for immediate wants. Miscellaneous articles, such as pickles, preserves, &c., are lower. Brown sheetings have been sold at auction at 20 cents, and brown drills at 25 cents. Clear pork has been closed at auction at 26 dollars, not however the best in market. Brown sugar may be considered a little lower, sales having been made at 17 cents. Hams, butter, and lard, not much if any change. Building materials about the same, with a fair extent of sales for immediate use. Liquors firm, and not forced on the market.

(From the Alta California, July 13.)

From Gold Lake.—By a gentleman just arrived from Marysville we learn that authentic accounts from "Gold Lake" had been received at that place. They represent that the outlets of the lake yield from *four* to *six* ounces of the precious metal per day to a man. The lake itself has not yet been prospected, on account of the great depth of snow which surrounds it.

(From the Weekly Alta California, July 20.)

Operations in the Diggings.—One of a party of fifteen who have been working a claim on Feather river, says the *Placer Times*, of Sacramento, passed through the city yesterday with 1,100 dollars, the amount assigned to each of them in the division of the proceeds of their first month's labor. This is one of the indications of the probable results of the very extensive undertakings that have been commenced on the beds of the Feather and Yuba Rivers and their tributaries. It is a very favorable one, and we hope to hear of many more of the same sort. The work of turning the Yuba from its present bed some eight miles above Marysville, and causing it to flow through an old channel, has been nearly effected, and a few more days will make the most interesting developments.

Shipment of Gold.—The subjoined table, which has been kindly furnished us by Messrs. Bissell & Meredith, shows the number of passengers and amount of gold dust shipped on board the *Pacific* Mail Steamship Company's steamers, from April 1[illegible], 1849, to June 1, 1850.

Date.		*Passengers.*	*Amount Gold Dust.*
April	11.	76	Drs. 166,656.07
May	1.	54	„ 340,653.25
June	20.	74	„ 345,820.24
July	2.	55	„ 263,164.44
August	2.	110	„ 523,562,93
September	1.	353	„ 575,830.70
October	1.	281	„ 273,891.60
November	1.	212	„ 413,717.09
November	15.	258	„ 429,062.00
December	1.	157	„ 708,294.88
January	1.	278	„ 897,463.67
January	15.	257	„ 353,306.93
February	1.	202	„ 658,932.09
March	1	248	„ 1,138,709.76
April	1.	229	„ 1,450,634.42
April	20.	116	„ 568,886.56
May	1.	88	„ 1,386,496.03
June	1.	246	„ 2,344,324.04
		Total	Drs. 13,329,388.62
		Tatal Passengers	3,173

(From the Alta California, July 26.)

Lord Brougham in California.—Our friend and late co-laborer Robert Wilson, Esq., of Stockton, yesterday exhibited to us a specimen of gold, bearing the most striking likeness to *Punch's* caricatures of Lord Brougham. It is about two inches long and the resemblance is most perfect. Mr. Wilson intends presenting it to Douglas Jerrold, the editor of the *London Punch*. It would throw all the lovers of fun in London [illegible] of delight.

The new and fine steamer *Sagamore* will be launched from the yard of of G. M. Burnham, at the foot of Mission street, on Saturday, July 27, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

(From the Daily Placer Times, July 26.)

Our Citizens are going forward with all energy in the noble cause of relief to the suffering immigration. We give the proceedings of the committee appointed at the meeting held on Wednesday, another meeting was held last evening and a most satisfactory report was made of the results of the efforts of these gentlemen who have been already prominent in the work. About 4,000 dollars are already subscribed and a portion of it paid. Adjourned meetings will be held from night to night and there will be no rest in the good work until every aid is rendered which humanity and liberality can extend.

Relief Meeting.—The citizens of San Francisco are making a move in the cause of relief for the suffering immigrants by the plains, this year. The co-operation, which will no doubt be extended to the efforts by the citizens of the southern district, is a guarantee of its success, and we rejoice at the unanimity with which the call from Sacramento has met response. Mayor Geary called a meeting in San Francisco, which was probably held yesterday, to devise plans and provide means for the relief of the immigration.

Rivers, Steamers, &c.—The upper streams are still falling. There is about four feet of water on the bar at the mouth of Feather river, but above Nicolaus the snags are being so rapidly and numerously developed that boats will soon cease to run higher than that beautiful and prosperous town. The *Linda* makes one more trip to Marysville. The *Governor Dana* will start for Nicolaus this day at 9 o'clock, returning before night. A fine line of stages is established, running from Eberhardt's admirable hotel [illegible] Nevada and Washington cities and the principal depots throughout the mines—also to Marysville and Eliza. There will be little difficulty in getting off lots in Nicolaus now, and the indefatigable agent may just as well have two hundred each, as not.

Missionaries for California.—The N. Y. *Evening Post* says:—

Among the passengers for California, on board the *Crescent City*, which sailed on the 1st June, were three Baptist clergymen and a female teacher. Two of the clergymen are accompanied by their wives. They go out under the patronage of the American Home Mission Society.

The deaths at New Orleans by cholera during the week ending 1st instant, number thirteen.

In 1620 the Anglo-Saxon race numbered 6,000,000, confined to England, Wales, and Scotland; now it numbers 60,000,000, scattered all over the world.

EMBASSY TO JAPAN.

(From the Dublin University Magazine, for June 1850.)

(Concluded from No. 10.)

We shall now glance at some of the attempts which have since been made to revive the trade with that country.

The Portuguese felt no little jealousy of the Dutch, and so early as three years after their expulsion, were influenced by the desire of regaining their influence; accordingly a deputation was sent to Nangasaki, consisting of seventy-three persons, and with all possible pomp they sought to impress the Japanese Emperor with the dignity of their claims, and the sincerity of their intentions. No sooner, however, did they set foot on his territory, than he gave orders for their immediate detention; they were seized, cast into prison, and sixty-one out of the seventy-three were executed; the other twelve were placed in a junk and sent adrift upon the ocean, with a message of personal defiance to the Portuguese monarch. These unfortunate men were never afterwards heard of. In 1674, the English attempted to re-open a commercial intercourse with the Japanese, and sailed thither with a copy of the old agreement in their hands. After some conference and much delay, the permission was finally refused, and the same result has attended the various expeditions that have, at different times, undertaken the task. So vigilant and searching are the authorities of the Japanese government, that no deception can impose upon or elude them. During the late war, when all direct communication was cut off to the Dutch, they freighted an American vessel with a valuable cargo, and proceeded on the accustomed voyage. When within the harbour of Nangasaki, the government agents quickly discovered that the build of the ship was different from that they had seen before; the goods, which were of English manufacture, were examined, and found to be of a finer texture, while even the crew appeared dissimilar to their former visitors. These circumstances excited the suspicions of the Japanese; they ordered the cargo to be re-shipped, the sailors to embark, and the vessel instantly to quit the harbour. Vorsensburg, who, on the part of the Russians, endeavoured to overcome the conceited humour of the government, met with no better success; and the expedition from Singapore, in 1837, just two centuries after the proclamation of the grand edict of Ijemitz, encountered a hostile reception, and was compelled to retreat.

Under pretence of restoring to their countrymen some Japanese sailors who had been shipwrecked, they ventured to enter the bay of Nangasaki. It was hoped that the very rumour of their intentions would conciliate the affections of the people, and win over the Government to a consent to the proposal for an extension of their commerce. This, however, was not the case. The spirit of the authorities remained inflexible, and the vessels were warned off from every part of the coast which they attempted to approach.

It is a matter of no small importance to the manufacturer to know the number of his customers. In the present instance, a large field has been laid open to his expectations, though the population of Japan has been variously stated. The general opinion is that there are between thirty and forty millions of inhabitants, and the truth appears to be between these two figures. Japan bears somewhat the same relation to the rest of Asia as Great Britain does to the European continent.

It is nearly in the same latitude, and enjoys, like us, a mutability of climate, which renders it exceedingly healthy, and its people hardy and industrious. There are three principal islands, Nophon, Kiiulon, and Setkokf, whose area exceeds that of the British islands by nearly 40,000 square miles. The capital, Yado, contains, according to some calculations, from a million to a million and a-half of inhabitants; by the natives it is said to contain ten millions. Captain Golownin expressed his doubt to the governor when this statement was made to him, and accordingly a plan of the city was displayed, showing it to contain two millions of houses. Meaco, Sakay, Osaka, Wagsaka, and Nangasaki, also rank with the imperial city. The first of these is supposed to have a population exceeding five hundred thousand; the last, upwards of seventy thousand. The other cities and towns are said to be very populous, as well as the countless villages. Hence it is certain that Japan would offer a vast number of consumers, and form a productive market for the disposal of our manufactures.

But to those acquainted with the geography of the far East, it is evident that the advantages would not rest here. Should Japan become open to us, the frequent navigators of those seas would create for us a line of ports from one extremity of the Archipelago to the other, up along the kingdom of Siam, and Cochin-China, to the coasts of the Celestial Empire, as far as Japan. Thus, from Singapore and Sarawak to Nangasaki and Yeddo, markets would be opened for the disposal of our merchandise, and incalculable stores of wealth be returned to the home producer. These are no vain conjectures, but the results of daily experience and investigation. Islands, now little known to us, would receive our vessels into their harbours, and welcome from them the light of civilisation. As the products of these distant countries become more fully developed, we are assured the existing apathy will be dissipated, and the tide of public opinion will flow in the right direction. It cannot but surprise us that there should exist any class reluctant to admit the advantages that must accrue to British industry from the formation, in distant regions, of peaceful alliances, for the purpose of enlarging the operations of our commercial system. That the wealth of Japan is such as could remunerate us amply for the export of our manufactures, all writers on the subject admit. Few ever had better opportunities of estimating the riches of the region than our countryman, Addams, who resided at the court of the Emperor many years, and was intimately acquainted with the internal affairs of the empire. Speaking of the trade, he says:—"Silks and cloths are very vendible commodities there, and that for ready money. The Japanese have wherewithal to be very good paymasters, and can afford to give the best rates for a commodity, having gold and silver enough in their own country." This is the testimony of a man who lived there before the interdiction of trade to all but the Dutch and Chinese. But a more recent writer describes the Japanese as very wealthy, and giving the most extravagant prices for articles that strike their fancy.

But it will be worth while to consider what the Japanese can give us in return for the hardware of Birmingham, and the manufactured goods of Manchester, and to mention in detail the known productions of their country; though it must be understood that we are far from being able to afford a definite statement, as it is hardly possible to estimate the extent to which these resources may be developed under encouraging influences. That which will, doubtless, constitute the most important article of trade is the gold. No country in the world is more abundant in this mineral. It is true that, in the early ages, exaggerated accounts were given of the plenty of the precious metals in the mines of Japan. The palace of the king was represented by Marco Polo as roofed with fine plates of gold, and its ceilings formed of the same costly materials; but though we are not ready to believe a story which received credit and created amazement in the fifteenth century, yet we cannot refuse to receive the idea thus suggested, and give credence to the corroborated statements of more recent writers. Besides, the discovery of gold in such profusion in the soil and rivers of California, proves that there are regions where this metal is as abundant as the less esteemed minerals of our own country. But that which gives the gold of Japan its greatest value is, its extreme fineness, it being considered the finest ever discovered. It is obtained either as ore, or washed from the sands. Small quantities are also found mixed up with the copper ore. The management of the mines is in the hands of the Emperor, to whom every regulation is submitted, and who claims two-thirds of the profits arising from them. It is said, however, that the lord of the province, where the mines are, contrives to make his share equivalent to that of his imperial master.

Silver is also found in great abundance in some of the islands contiguous to, and dependant on, Japan. Guiisma, or the silver island, where the greatest quantities are procured, was once the object of a Spanish expedition, sent there by command of the king, who had been attracted by its fanciful appellation. Its real position was, however, so well concealed, that those avaricious navigators sailed home without having accomplished the design of their voyage, nor were any attempts afterwards made to discover its locality.

Another important, and in fact the chief article of commerce between the Japanese and the Dutch, is copper. This metal, which might form a valuable material for us, without detriment to our home trade, is plentiful in many parts of the island, and like the gold, is the finest in the world. So abundant is it that Kempfer declares that no country he knew of contained a greater wealth of this metal than is to be found in the mines of the Japanese empire, and that if extensively worked, would yield a princely annual revenue to the Government. The copper is of so fine a quality that our artisans use it in some parts of the watch where the mechanism is required to be exquisitely fine, and assert that no other will answer the same purpose.

The Japanese have also several mines of iron, but, strange to say, this mineral is much neglected, and most of their articles of general use are made of copper or brass. The demand there for such manufactures in hardware as we could supply them with, would doubtless, become very great, and we do not hesitate to say, would fetch a high price. The strength, lightness, and convenience of our implements of agriculture would commend them to the Japanese, who are themselves by no means inferior artisans, and the novelty of a thousand articles we should introduce would entice them to become purchasers, and what curiosity at first effected, habit and convenience would perpetuate.

Another very important production of Japan, and which we must not overlook, is tea. The soil and climate of these islands are admirably adapted to the growth of this shrub; and though it is the common beverage of the country, they spare no other space for it than the edges of the corn and rice fields, and sometimes barren ground, where nothing else will grow. It readily suggests itself how easily this plant might be turned into a valuable article of export; and with a greater degree of care and cultivation it would become one of the finest flavoured teas in the world. Some of the shrubs cultivated, especially for the consumption of the wealthy classes, produce an exquisitely-flavoured tea, infinitely superior to the best we now obtain from China; and the specimens which have, at different times, been brought into the London market, have sold at exorbitant prices. Nothing can exceed the picturesque appearance of one of these rice fields, divided into innumerable compartments, yet all arranged and planned so as to afford the most agreeable diversity, and around each division a long line of tea trees, at regular distances, planted. The paths between are kept in the most exquisite order, and swept and cleansed, so that nothing is left which might offend the eye, or the most delicate taste. Of the young and tender leaves of this plant, dried and powdered, the higher classes make a kind of soup, which they take before and after meals; and friends are regaled with it both when they enter and leave the house.

The cultivation of cotton might also be made conducive to the interests of the merchant. This plant is much neglected in Japan, but the country affords every facility for its production and improvement; and flax, hemp, rice, and innumerable other vegetable productions grow there in the richest luxuriance and profusion; and the foliage of the trees, the beauty of the flowers, and the fineness of the fruits, are equal to any the hand of nature lavishes on the most favoured country. It would occupy too much of our space to describe severally all the products of Japan, or to reveal the treasures of its soil. In addition to those we have already given, we may further enumerate, as articles in which there might be a lucrative trade, tin, sulphur, salt, naphtha, ambergris, pearls, agates, jaspers, and a variety of submarine substances, and more than is yet known in gums and similar productions. To insist more upon the value of the productions of this country is unnecessary. Those who would wish to have further information on the subject may consult such authors as Kempfer, Thunberg, Siebold, Charlevoix, &c., all of whom were well acquainted with Japan and its resources.

Two questions naturally suggest themselves upon the further consideration of the subject, viz., what should be done to prevent the failure of another expedition? and does the present time afford a favourable opportunity for sending a mission to Japan?

Undoubtedly the present time is favourable to such a mission, and whatever spirit the Japanese have hitherto manifested towards us, one fact is undeniably true, that they are conscious of our power, and respect our moderation. The emissaries of this nation are to be found in nearly every port of the Eastern empire, from whom they receive a strict account of the affairs of the world. Our victories in India, even the movements of our fleet in the Dardanelles, against Greece, are transmitted to the Government of this kingdom, with the most faithful accuracy. They eagerly and anxiously watch the progress of events, and though cut off, as it were, by their law of seclusion, from the rest of mankind, take yet a jealous interest in the politics of foreign nations, and are tremblingly sensitive to the approach of a strange flag. Since the late war with China, they have also entertained a different opinion of our prowess; and though they believe themselves a more formidable nation than the Chinese, would doubtless be more ready to hear our claims, which we are bound to urge on the principles of international justice, than previously. If we regard our position at home, we cannot but feel that active measures should be taken to open new markets for the consumption of our manufactures; while we have in our warehouses in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and elsewhere, goods lying unproductive and industry itself in a state of stagnation, it is the duty of the Government to contribute its influence towards facilitating commerce, and enlarging its sphere. The merchants themselves should be watchful for such opportunities, and demand of the executive an interference in their favour. But it too frequently happens, that those whose interest it should be to multiply port upon port, as emporiums of commerce, oppose every measure that has for its object the extension of trade, swayed by a short-sighted policy, and looking only at the present, unmindful of the future. It is manifest, from the antagonism with which the settlement of Labuan has been met, and the petty and false statements that have been made against its Governor, that to them the expenditure of a few thousands is a grievous burthen. Were they, however, to place it in the balance with what a few years would effect, and the gains that will then accrue directly to the merchants and indirectly to the country, they must be satisfied that the protection which the Executive has given to the rising settlement, has not originated in an imprudent policy, but in the penetrating and comprehensive view of a wise Government. They overlook, too, the parallel instance of Singapore, a town which, thirty years since, consisted of a few scattered huts, but is now become the centre of a a vast trade, which is rapidly increasing, and daily pouring immense wealth into the coffers of the British merchants.

But it may so happen, that the Japanese emperor may be deaf to the appeals we make, and despise our propositions. Are then our efforts to be defeated, and are we to be placed in the same position that we occupied two centuries ago? If not, we would advise that Government should strengthen the hands of the deputation by the presence of such a number of ships as might be thought calculated to demonstrate our power, and speak our determination. This is necessary, since we must not appear before them as suppliants, but as a nation urging the claims of nations, and pleading the cause of the world, against the decrees of a fraction of it. It should be the object of the envoy to point out to the emperor, that the law which has separated his subjects from the rest of the world, is unnatural and unjust; that, as members of the one great community, of which every people form a part, they have no right to exclude the whole body from their particular country; that international communion is a source of general good, and calculated to diffuse a liberal and generous spirit; and that it is the intention of the British Government to demand of him a fr[illegible] trade, as the fundamental principle of unive[illegible] prosperity.

We close our remarks by simply st[illegible] time is not far distant when that unjust [illegible] be broken down; and it only remains [illegible] cided who shall be the agent. If, as we [illegible] plate, we accomplish this object by peace[illegible] at the same time, decided means, we shall [illegible] the benefit; if we allow the Russians, or Americans, or any of the nations, who are eager to gain admission into these territories, to anticipate us, we shall find a stronger monopoly effected, and the system of seclusion much more rigidly maintained.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.		Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
October	6	Corcyra	B.	brig	176	Welsh	Singapore	Sep. 2	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
"	7	Marmion	B.	brig	250	Johnstone	Singapore	Sep. 6	Sundries	Thos. Ripley & Co.
"	10	Oneida	A.	ship	420	Cressy	Hongkong	Sep. 20	Sundries	Bull, Nye & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.		Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
October	5	Orestes	Dut.	bq.	197	Persille	Amoy	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
"	5	Kitty	B.	brig	199	Bristow	Amoy	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
"	5	Blundell	B.	barque	573	Renant	London	Tea & Silk	Dent, Beale & Co.
"	5	Countess of Seafield	B.	ship	450	Leask	London	Tea & Silk	Dent, Beale & Co.
"	7	Lady Mary Wood	B.	str.	296	Tronson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.
"	8	Audax	B.	schr.	151	Sullivan	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
"	8	Moultan	B.	barque	429	Steward	London	Tea & Silk	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
"	11	Manila	Sp.	barque	456	Ahujas	Manila	Sundries	Russell & Co.
"	11	Panama	A.	ship	612	Griswold	New York	Tea & Silk	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.		Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Lockerby	Aug. 12	B.	ship	465	Berverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Argyle	July 4	B.	ship	397	Stafford	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Candace	Oct. 2	A.	barque	398	Arqult	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Corcyra	Oct. 6	B.	brig	176	Welsh	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
Emma Colvin	Sept. 8	B.	ship	360	Northwood	Lindsay & Co.	London	21st October
Equator	Sept. 7	B.	brig	235	Carter	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Favourite	Sept. 27	B.	barque	232	Leisk	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Harriet Humble	Sept. 16	B.	ship	485	Bevis	Turner & Co.	Liverpool	Early
James Scott	Sept. 27	B.	barque	340	Sutter	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Leibnitz	Sept. 29	Brem.	sh.	600	Whitting	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Marmion	Oct. 7	B.	brig	250	Johnstone	Thos. Ripley & Co.		
Mercurius	Sept. 29	Dut.	bq.	467	Venaman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Natches	Sept. 30	A.	ship	523	Duryee	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	New York	Early
Oneida	Oct. 10	A.	ship	420	Cressy	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Pauline	Sept. 18	Brem.	sh.	320	Stillges	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Hongkong	Early
Pilot Fish	Sept. 27	B.	ship	302	Bruce	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Tartar	Sep. 15	A.	ship	573	Webber	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	To-morrow
Union	Aug. 15	Sp.	ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Ylocano	Aug. 12	Sp.	brig	227	Martinez	Russell & Co.	Manila	

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	"	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	383	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Sylph	"	A. brig	170	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Dulus	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,		35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812 "
Crapes,	695 "
Sarsnets,	2,534 "
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509 "
Raw Silk,	415 bales=332 peculs

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Mercurius* :—

35,00	peculs	Beche de Mer.
6,80	"	Bird's Nests.
2,50	"	Elephants Teeth.
67,00	"	Sea Weed.
570,00	"	Rattans.
323,00	"	Laka Wood.
94,00	"	Mangrove Bark.

74 Spars and 107 Logs of Wood.

Per *Candace* :—

35,000	pieces	American Brown Drills.
3,000	"	do. do. Jeans.
4,180	"	do. do. Sheetings.

Per *Marmion* :—

464-86 peculs Rattans.
63 cases Window Glass.
117 cases and 1 cask Stores.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Freak*, for Sydney:—

Tea quantity not yet ascertained.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1849.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	138,395-5-7-2		138,395-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747,259-5-2-4

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed		Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Iron *Tons*
Lively,	London	277	May	21	783,300	..	..	48	..	..	..
Larpent,	Liverpool	614	May	18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	..	..	11
Viscount Sandon,	London	540	May	21	1,882,430	..	..	698	..	..	..
Cathaya,	Liverpool	406	June	14	1,710,661	83,140	22,746	2,224	..	..	60
Confucius,	Liverpool		July	11	960,750	81,690	..	2,168	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	195,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,330,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,304,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	735,559	122,806	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,131	1,740,767
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season		Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,		33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,368	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,310	47,107,511
Year 1849-50,		39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,843,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50,	Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,311
	Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,910	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed		For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeen Pieces
1 Vessel				*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..
3 "				*Aug.* "	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..
					147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	874	65	568	..
Eagle,	388	Sept.	2	Hk. & Wh.	251,200	..	..	251,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251,200	..	..	..	..
Robert Pulsford,	300	"	14	Whampoa	116,640	..	..	116,640	..	13,840	..	36,200	6,000	1,180	57,220	173,860	..	..	..	..
Lady Mary Wood,	296	"	14	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	..
Antelope,	377	"	21	Hk. & Wh.	..	13,310	..	13,310	..	39,970	..	13,230	9,300	3,990	66,490	79,800	15	..	..	..
Lady Mary Wood,	296	Oct.	7	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	13
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date					515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	652,380	914	115	716	13

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed		For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeen Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,				*July Total*	848,700	..	9,200	..	857,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857,900	1,687	..	..	..
9 "				*Aug.* "	3,144,950	89,100	77,693	..	3,311,743	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,325,990	2,332	16,000	8	511
3 "				*Sep.* "	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	410	..	..	..
					5,016,976	89,100	92,967	1,600	5,200,643	..	..	2,170	28,346	59,285	23,780	113,581	5,314,224	4,429	16,000	8	511
Blundell	573	Oct.	5	London	387,500	52,700	..	900	441,100	..	..	3,100	15,500	49,200	4,600	72,400	513,500	245	..	..	..
Countess of Seafield	450	"	5	London	265,800	4,400	3,200	..	273,400	..	..	2,400	10,900	31,200	1,300	45,800	319,200	932	2,000	20	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,					5,670,276	146,200	96,167	2,500	5,915,143	..	..	7,670	54,746	139,685	29,680	231,781	6,146,924	5,606	18,000	28	511

Per *Moultan* to London, cargo not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Pouchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Bales	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	26,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	6	

Cargoes per *Annie Bucknam, Reliance*, and *Panama* to New York not yet ascertained.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

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nation

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
tification o	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
was accor	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
must be	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
the State	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Russia 1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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